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MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1910.

ONLY A HALF-DONE JOB.

By a vote of 123 to 160 the House of Representatives at Washington decided on Saturday that Speaker Cannon should be put to death. Half an hour later, by a vote of 191 to 155, the same House refused to carry out its own sentence. It was magnificent while it lasted, but it did not last long, the new-found courage of the so-called insurgents running off with their legs as soon as they had time to think what they had done. Champ Clark, the Democratic leader, protested that he did not have any personal feeling against Mr. Cannon, and Mr. Norris, of Nebraska, the Brutus of the play, absolutely denied that "this is a personal fight or that it is a slap at the Speaker or any man." The Speaker himself appears to have kept his head very well. He defied the House to put the clincher on its work, to put him out of office, to follow its action to its only logical conclusion, and they dared not complete their work. Mr. Norris himself, the ostensible leader in the fight, showing the white feather in the very moment of victory.

The Speaker has had too much power, and Mr. Cannon has used his authority in the most outrageous way. He has dominated the legislation of Congress with an outstretched arm; he has denied the members of the House the least consideration; he has run the office for his wing of his own party, with no regard for any one who was not his personal friend or his partisan ally. He has been doing this for years, ever since he first became Speaker, at each session of Congress growing a little less responsible, a little more tyrannical, a great deal more violent in the exercise of the powers given to him by the Rules of the House. If the fight that has just been made against him, and which ought to have resulted in his dismissal from office in deserved disgrace, had not been largely personal and almost wholly insincere, we could not refrain from shouting with the multitude. In the administration of his office Mr. Cannon has given great offense to many of the members of his own party. He would not allow Murdock to do this and Cooper to do that, and Norris to do the other, and so it came to pass that the disappointed and disgruntled among his own people lay for him with knives in their hands and got their revenge. The Democrats stood by the Revolutionists, as they now call themselves to escape the charge of party treason, tried to make the best of the sorry material with which they were working, standing together, as Champ Clark declared, "like a stone wall," but upon the bold challenge of the discredited Caesar that he would entertain a motion that an "actual majority of the House," composed of the Democratic members and the Insurgents, "who had voted together, go into an election for Speaker, the Democrats stood firm and the Insurgents ran for the tall timber.

We take an interest in the matter because it is only a case of dog eat dog, the Revolutionists being as unworthy of public trust as the Caesar and his allies—rather less to be trusted, indeed, as, while pretending to be much exercised about the peril to the liberties of the people threatened by the rules of the House, they have almost invariably voted as the Speaker and the Republican majority in the House have directed them to vote, and particularly upon all questions affecting partisan and sectional interests. That the Democrats who fought with them last week do not trust them or their party, and cannot trust them, Mr. Clark made very clear when he said, after the battle on Saturday, "had the insurgent Republicans stood by us on that vote to declare the chair vacant and to elect a speaker, Cannonism, with all that the name implies, would have been as dead as the men who lived before the flood." It is the issue of Cannonism survives in full force, for, as sure as a sun in an iron, if the Republicans elect a majority of the next House, Mr. Speaker Cannon will be re-elected speaker. . . . We have in this victory simply scotched Cannonism, not killed it, and the net result is that the people, if they really desire to do away with Cannonism, must do so by electing a Democratic House. In that event, however, if there should be a considerable minority of Republicans in the House, it might be found that the Rules of the House which have suited in cutting Cannon's claws could be of the same sort of advantage to Speaker Clark, or some other white man who might be elected to that office. Nobody knows what the new Committee on Rules will do. It will be composed, of course, of a majority of Republicans, and while its work may result in the adoption of rules which will put the members of Congress a freer (it of discussion, a right of which they should never have been deprived, is not unlikely, that they will at

the same time make desirable legislation more difficult. A good deal will depend also upon how these rules shall be executed by the Speaker, the same being the hoary-headed old Barabbas who was high upon death on Saturday, and was only saved from that doleful wish by event by the cold-footed legion of insurgent mercenaries. Mr. Cannon has done enough to make him worthy of political death; but he stands for his party, and while his party lives little would be gained by cutting his throat. We must get rid of the whole outfit if the country is ever to be legislated for in the country's interest.

The Rules of the House have been much discussed since 1859, when Thomas Brackett Reed, of Maine, upset all precedent by insisting upon a quorum when a quorum was actually present, and how the most of us bitterly reviled him for abusing his office. The Supreme Court decided that this, the first of the Czars of the House, was entirely right, and a Democratic caucus gave its approval to his rules. Tom Reed was a baby, however, in his tyrannical, as compared with the distinguished North Carolinian who met his Waterloo in a sense on Saturday. We do not know how it will turn out; but it will not turn out to the advantage of the people—that is to say, the Democratic party—unless that party shall determine upon some practical basis of reorganization.

There is not even one Presidential campaign in the personal grievances of the Murdocks and Coopers and Norrises, of the so-called insurgent forces, nor is there another campaign under the leadership of Mr. William Jennings Bryan. So far as we recollect, not one of the Insurgents ever voted against any "demand" of the Republican party or ever departed from the strictest allegiance to that party. According to Mr. Clark, Cannonism is not dead, but only scotched, and Cannonism is Republicanism. It is a hard thing to say, but it is true.

THE REAL QUESTION IN THE DEBT CASE.

Mr. Littlefield filed his report on the debt case several days ago, but he declined to say what the report meant. Nobody else knows, and nobody else is able to make heads or tails out of the long document. The Special Master answered all the questions he was told to answer by the court, and he collected all the figures he was instructed to collect; but what his answers mean and what his figures decide cannot be determined until the Virginia attorneys in the case get together in Washington and go through the 260 pages of the report in the light of their acquaintance with the plea of this State.

Reports from Washington bring the vague information that Mr. Littlefield gives Virginia the best of the dispute, and headlines in West Virginia newspapers tell us that West Virginia may have to pay up. Many disputed debts—nobody knows what debts or what kind of debts—are charged against West Virginia.

All of this promises well for Virginia. If the report is as favorable as the uninformed think it is, Virginia will win the case. Of course, there are many yards of red tape still to be wound, and many exceptions to be filed, but these are small compared with the total mass of argument and procedure. Within six months, we are told, the certificate-holders will know what the Supreme Court thinks of their case, and what they have in the way of a claim against West Virginia.

When this is all settled, the real puzzle must be solved. The court must decide how the certificate holders are to get their money, or whether they are to get it at all. West Virginia may be indebted to the long-deferred creditors, but can West Virginia be made to pay, unless it so desires? This is the real issue.

On its face, of course, the question is a very simple one. If the court has the right to hear the case, then the court logically has the right to decide the case, and the right to enforce its verdict. Yet this logic does not work in every case. By one of those curious freaks of law, it sometimes happens that a court has the right, under the Constitution, to make a ruling, but has not the power, under statute law, to enforce its ruling.

The old fugitive slave cases illustrated this collapse of the courts. The Constitution authorized the Federal Government to pass laws for the return of runaway negroes. Congress did it, and vested in the Federal courts the right to hear all cases dealing with the return of the negroes who might be caught in the North. Yet, when the matter was tested in Pennsylvania, the courts found that they had no power to enforce the law of Congress against the State authorities of Pennsylvania.

GARDEN SPOTS ON CITY STREETS.
 It is not often that we learn a lesson in Virginia from those unfortunates who are compelled by circumstances to live in Chicago. In fact, we do not often want to learn anything from them, because there is little to learn. They are always in a hurry. They never have time to stop and say a passing good word to a friend. They are too fond of selling pork to other people and eating beef themselves. Of course, there are some good men among them, but so far as the most of them are concerned, we are perfectly willing, here in Virginia, to let them stay wedded to the idols on the shores of the lake.

Sometimes, however, the Chicago people or some people in Chicago have a good idea. Sometimes they have an idea so good that we can afford to copy it. They have such an idea now, and it should be transplanted in Richmond. They found, a few years ago, in the Hog Town, that they had a lot of poor people, and they found about the same time that they had a lot of vacant land, close to the city. The people had to be cared for. Nobody cared for the land. Then some bright man had the idea that the city could care for its poor by having the poor care for the land.

The idea spread. It was taken up all over the town by good people. In a few weeks plans had been devised to turn over the idle acres around the town to industrious families who needed support. In the course of two seasons the city found that several things had happened. In the first place, there were no vacant lots, covered with incans and dumps. Every lot was under cultivation, and every lot was converted into a fine little garden. Then, too, it was noticed that many poor families which had been public charges were in comfortable circumstances. Many of them were making supplies enough to last them the whole winter. Others raised on their little strips of land enough truck to sell and give them a fine surplus for the winter's coal. It was noticed, finally, that the health of every man, woman and child who had a hand in making the city gardens was greatly improved. In fact, it has been stated by those who ought to know, that the making of gardens in the city has done as much towards making a better, healthier, happier Chicago as anything that has happened in many years. It works better than any municipal charity and does more than any private philanthropy.

This plan could easily be copied in Richmond. We have many fine fields around the city, and many vacant lots within the city, easily reached by a short walk. These lands are of no use to any one, but are blots upon the fair map of the town. The men who own these lots, in nine cases out of ten, should be glad to see them turned over to the poor of the city who wish to cultivate them. All that they need to offer the land and all that the poor of the city need to till the land is some one person or some municipal body to start the work. We commend it to the charities of the city. We commend it to the Civic Improvement League. We commend it to anybody and everybody who wants to see a healthier, wealthier Richmond.

Here in Virginia we have tried to do both. We put the corporations, or most of them, out of the Legislature, and tried to frame a Constitution which would keep them out of the Legislature. The people did not succeed in either case, but they went a long way towards success and greatly lessened the temptations both to politicians and to corporations. By the laws of the State, the people have tried to brand every bribe-taker and every bribe-giver, and have not hesitated, when cases could be proved, either in the State or in the city, to bring the offenders to justice. Here, again, we have not had complete success, but we have the assurance that the law and the people are doing all that they can.

New York needs all this protection. It needs laws which will keep the corporations from Albany. It needs a Corporation Commission which shall be above reproach and administrative boards which cannot be influenced in any way by any man. It needs, too, to make a few shining examples and to put a few politicians behind the bars for the general welfare of the community.

In this particular case Governor Hughes may be expected to do his duty. He is not afraid. He is not grinding any political axe. Then, too, he has a particular fondness for investigating, and his hobby is to look into insurance companies. When he and Commissioner Hotchkiss have finished their work we predict that some politicians will remember it.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.
 Some traveler has dubbed the Panama Canal the eighth wonder of the world, and is journeying about with a lantern and elides telling the people all about it. The man doubtless thinks he is right. The canal is or will be a tremendous work. It crosses a rough country and pierces steep hills. It has already cost the American public a great deal of money, and it has cost some statesmen a great deal of worry. On the strength of this we should have been perfectly willing to accept the traveler's tale, and should hereafter have referred to the canal as the eighth wonder, but for an item in the news of the day. This, it true, knocks the props from under the canal and gives us the real sensation of the generation.

Not to arouse too great curiosity, the new wonder may be put in a very few words. Mrs. Hetty Green is said to intend giving property worth \$500,000 to the proposed Columbus University. Mrs. Green, it must be remembered, has not made this statement herself. She has given out no information. The announcement comes from the Papal Countess Annie Leary, who is working for the proposed university. We trust Mrs. Leary to know what she is talking about.

If it be true, this news is really the eighth wonder of the world, fit to rank with those of the ancient world. Such a thing has never been thought of or

him as distinctly plebeian? We would welcome their opinions or their one-time husband.

Seriously speaking, the whole story is a sorry one. By what right does any man, no matter what his talents or his abilities, parade in type the weaknesses or the failings of three women, whose greatest fault was probably an admiration of him. Even the records of a divorce court do not give an actor the right to tell such stories to the public. Even a society which sanctions easy marriage and divorces at easy divorce cannot be benefited by such a barefaced piece of impudence.

THE FIRE INSURANCE SCANDAL.
 Nothing that develops in the New York fire insurance scandal will be surprising. Corruption of the worst sort, illegal lobbying, graft, fraud, speculation and deceit may all be below the crust which Insurance Commissioner Hotchkiss has cut. The people know the story. They are familiar with the methods of previous lobbies in Albany. They are familiar with the general workings of the New York Legislature. The fire insurance companies will certainly be found guilty of attempts to defeat legislation and of securing the support of professional politicians in the Republican ring. The companies are in business for money, and they are willing to protect their business with money. They have learned that where fair means will not suffice, foul means often will. They are stock concerns, with large resources and with every reason to cut off dangerous legislation.

The fire insurance companies—at least those of them which are of the New York lobby—are to blame for this, but they are no more to blame than the Legislature which made possible the corruption. It always takes two to make a bargain. It always takes a bad lobbyist or legislator, as well as a bad insurance company or a bad corporation of any kind, to defeat the will of the people. If there were not men in New York politics who could be bribed, bought or influenced, there would be no attempt to spend money on them and no effort to influence them in the discharge of their duty.

It will never be possible to get all bad men out of any Legislature, especially the New York Legislature, and consequently it will never be possible to put an end to corrupt practices such as are being disclosed at Albany. The world has to deal with men as they are, and not as they ought to be. Its only hope of improving conditions is to take the corporations, great and small, out of politics, and to punish every man whose corruption can be proved.

What does the Norfolk Landmark really think about the North Carolina view of Andy Jackson? It has been swelling around, saying impertinent things; now what does it really think, if it can think, about it, and no more? Is it for him or against him? He said that he was a native of South Carolina. Will the Landmark deny it?

A correspondent writing from Boston wants to know whether or not Mrs. M. is inhibited. He is not quite sure about it; neither are we. We should say, however, that a man who lives in Boston ought to be willing to immigrate to almost any other place in this world or in any of the worlds to come just for the sake of a change. If Mrs. M. is not inhibited, it ought to be, and in the end will be, as in the general scheme of creation nothing is wasted.

"Nor will your moon ever come back, once you have seen and owned and made it (?) your affinity. But, approach her in the proper spirit, woo her gently, gaze at her hanging golden in the purple of the Springtime night, and she may yet avail to touch the long lost strings and to strum thereon the faint, sweet poetry of a youth which, sorely neglected, still survives and calls upon you to return once more." Thus saith the Wilmington Morning Star, simply because we wrote last week a feeble tribute to the moon in Richmond, and that without the least thought of opening afresh anybody's old wounds. Really the Wilmington paper has taken the matter too much to heart. The moon in Richmond, the fuller she gets, the more she shines.

"Let the riffraff baste," exclaims the New York Tribune. The suggestion is commended to the attention of the municipal authorities of Savannah, Georgia.

According to the New York Tribune, Mr. Taft is not ready to discuss the defeat of Cannon. Why not give him credit for it? Haven't all the papers been saying that the President and the Speaker were at daggers' points?

dreamed of. It is contrary to what everybody has been believing and saying about Mrs. Green for two generations.

We have nothing in the world against Mrs. Green. If she want to keep her money, she has the right to keep it. She made it, and it is hers. If she feel disposed to board it and to walk about New York on foot, we have no objection. She owes the world nothing in dollars and cents, and is not prone to contract debts. If she really intend to give away half a million, we are inclined generously to give her that privilege.

We are wondering, however, what has happened to Mrs. Green. Has she been deceiving the public for years with a false view of her real humanity? Has she been storing up money in order that she may spend it freely and laugh at those who called her penurious? Or has she been touched by the spirit of the new philanthropy? We trust all of these may explain this latter-day wonder. We trust that Mrs. Green may be as generous as she is exact. We trust that she may give, not a half a million, but five million. Still we suspect—but what's the use of doubting? Countess Leary has said so, and she ought to know.

WHAT THE PAPERS THINK.
 The Staunton Daily Leader, referring to a tribute paid some days ago in these columns to the moon in Charleston and Richmond, wants to know whether or not the brilliancy with which fair Luna shone in the South Carolina metropolis fifty years or so ago, "drove those pesky little South Carolinians to bring on that terrible mussy." What "terrible mussy" there has been no "mussy" in this country. We have had some differences of opinion; but as one of the results of the "mussy" have we not had Theodore Roosevelt for President and Joseph C. Cannon for Speaker? Wasn't the fight worth making for these and other blessings of the same sort, and many of them, in all the years of the fearful penalties we have been paying for the privilege of being a great World Power?

Speaking of "Mr. Noel's Bad Break," the Abingdon Virginian says that "Mr. Noel was too anxious, along with others, to do something to discredit the Democratic party in the State. That may be; but we prefer to think that Mr. Noel was really trying to do as nearly as he could what, in his opinion, would be the best thing for the State for him to do. He made a sad mistake, was entirely wrong in his view of this matter (the Catawba purchase), but it would be a hard thing to say that he was influenced only by politics and partisan considerations. He failed utterly to establish his position, and that ought to be a disappointment enough for him without suggesting that he was controlled by unworthy motives."

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Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

A Letter Wanted.
 Please give me the letter of Captain Kerens, Twenty-second Virginia Regiment, Wharton's (or Horner's) Cavalry, who was a member of an old Confederate who will be very grateful for the information.
 S. H. A.
 If you will tell us where the letter originally appeared we will be glad to send you a copy of it. If you do not know where it was published, and will tell us what it was about we will make an effort to locate it.

Southern Pensioners.
 Please tell me where I can address a letter in reference to pensioning Southern soldiers during the Civil War.
 E. W.
 There is no general pension fund for Confederate veterans, but most of the Southern States make some effort to care for their own veterans. If you served in the Confederate army, you should address Pensionary, Auditor's Office, State Library, Richmond, Va.

"O Sailor, Come Ashore," Etc.
 Please publish the following poems in your columns: "O Sailor, Come Ashore," "A Sea Song" and "The Coral Grove." The poems are reprinted in Emmerson and Bender's grammar, which is used by many teachers throughout the State, and by publishing them you will give them more use to the school teachers of the State. We find, however, that they would require more space than is available. Consequently we must refer you to the State Librarian.

The Capitation Tax.
 1. To what funds does the capitation tax go?
 2. Does any of the capitation tax go to the public high school fund?
 3. What per cent?
 The State Department of Education appropriates to district high schools apportioned according to the number of high school scholars.
 J. L. C.
 1. One dollar of the capitation tax

ROMANCE IN LIFE OF COMTE DE CHAMBOARD

BY LA MARQUESE DE FONTENAY.

ALTHOUGH the Comte de Chambord (who reigned for a day, in 1883, as King of France) under the title of Henry V., after his grandfather, Charles X., had abdicated in his favor, at the time of the Revolution of 1830, and who died childless, yet he had adopted daughter, who predeceased him by ten years, and who could boast of being descended from Mahomet, the founder of Islam.

Prior to the carriage accident which crippled the count for life and rendered him more or less an invalid, he was very gay and like most of his Bourbon ancestors, extremely susceptible to the fair sex. For a time he was infatuated with a beautiful Venetian, bearer of one of the most illustrious names in the annals of the City of the Doges. The woman dreamt of him as a lover, and he, in turn, what might have happened had not the count one night when on his way to bed, entered the palace of the marquis, found beneath a bed a man mortally wounded. He recognized in him a young Turk whom he had required to marry his daughter, the marquis, who saw in him, and in the little girl that she had borne to him, a means of escape from the place where he had concealed the child, and above all to protect it from its mother, the marquis, who had made one attempt to put to death the child, the Turk, thereupon expiring in his arms. On the following day the count, who was without a shadow of feeling for the marquis, again, and carried the child away with him, first of all to Germany. From there he sent the child to a convent, where she was brought up at his expense by the nuns. When she grew up he gave her a great education, and displayed a great affection for her. One day, when he was visiting her in a convent, an attempt was made to assassinate him, and he was wounded. He was brought up at his expense by the nuns. When she grew up he gave her a great education, and displayed a great affection for her. One day, when he was visiting her in a convent, an attempt was made to assassinate him, and he was wounded. He was brought up at his expense by the nuns. When she grew up he gave her a great education, and displayed a great affection for her.

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goes to the public schools and to cents goes to the treasury of the county or city in which the tax is collected.

2. Yes, though the percentage cannot now be estimated.

3. For information on this subject, address Hon. J. D. Eggleston, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Richmond, Va.

A Turtle and a Chicken.
 How long will a turtle's head live after being severed from its body? Some of my friends doubt an instance which I can vouch for. In Danville, county several years ago, I cut the head from a turtle. About six hours later I noticed a small chicken fluttering about and making much noise as if in pain. Upon investigating the case I found that the dismembered turtle's head had the chicken's foot tightly clamped in its mouth, which I had to prize open with a stick in order to free the fowl. Will you not come to my rescue?
 S. B. Davidson, Va.

The Date of Easter.
 How is the day of Easter determined? The date of Easter is determined by the old Jewish calendar, and not according to our modern calendar.

Cure for Tuberculosis.
 I understand there is a place in South America where tuberculosis cannot be cured. Will you tell me if correct, for the benefit of one afflicted?
 F. E. C.

We have never heard of any such place. Front and exaggerated claims have been made for some resort in a tropical climate which may probably be the place you have in mind. Tuberculosis can be cured, if taken early. Will you tell me if correct, for the benefit of one afflicted?
 F. E. C.

The effect of this article was remarkable. The day of the arrival of the vessel that carried the Prince of Salonia went on board in order to take part in the ceremony of inaugurating the exhibition. The president of the Chamber of Commerce of Salonia, an orthodox Jew, welcomed the representatives of the Russian government and the Russian industry. The name of the city of Salonia, and also of the Jewish community.

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(Continued on Sixth Page.)

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